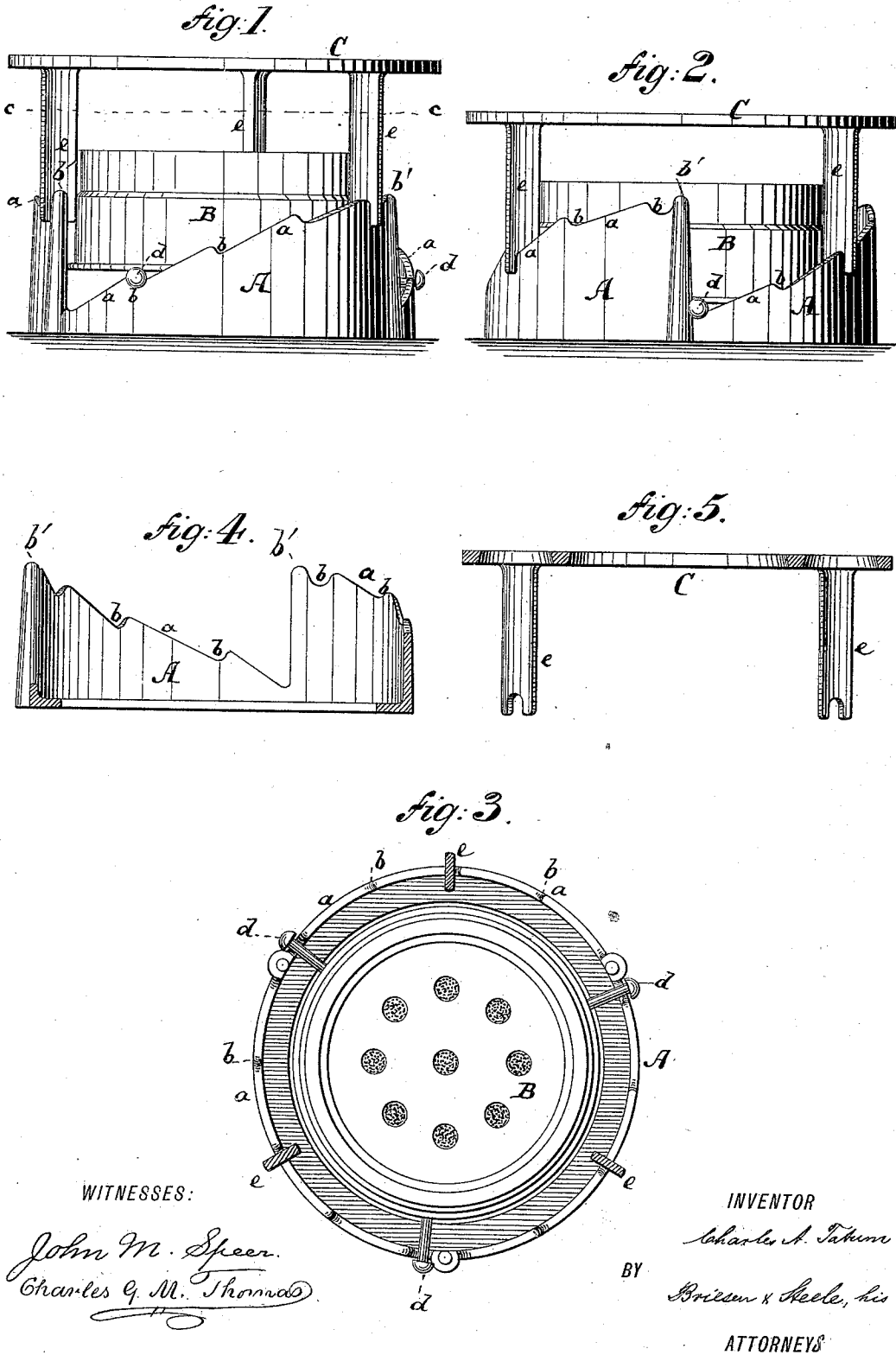


(No Model.)

C. A. TATUM.
LAMP STOVE.

No. 358,505.

Patented Mar. 1, 1887.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. TATUM, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO WHITALL, TATUM & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

LAMP-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 358,505, dated March 1, 1887.

Application filed July 3, 1886. Serial No. 207,010. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. TATUM, a resident of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented an Improved Lamp-Stove, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are side views of my improved lamp-stove, showing the parts in different positions. Fig. 3 is a top view of the same, partly in section, the line *c c*, Fig. 1, indicating the plane of section. Fig. 4 is a vertical central section of the supporting-frame of the lamp-stove. Fig. 5 is a vertical central section of the top plate thereof.

This invention relates to improvements in a lamp-stove whereby the distance between the lamp-body and the article to be heated can be reduced or increased at will.

The invention consists in the combination of a supporting-frame having step-shaped inclines with the top plate having legs that rest on said inclines, so that said top plate can be raised or lowered at will; also, in the combination, with said supporting-frame, of a lamp having projecting lugs or pins that likewise rest upon the step-shaped inclines of the frame for the purpose of raising or lowering said lamp at will.

In the drawings the letter A represents the lower supporting-frame of my improved lamp-stove. B is a lamp; C, the top plate. The frame A, which is of cylindrical form, has its upper edge in form of step-shaped inclines *a a*, as is clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Each of these inclines *a* starts at or near the base of the frame A and slopes upward to the top of the frame, the side edge of said inclined part forming the vertical or upright standard *b'*. The lower part of the next incline *a* abuts against the preceding upright standard *b'*. These inclines may be of any number desired, in this instance there being three. By "step-shaped" I mean that each incline *a* has formed on it series of shoulders *b*, which constitute resting-places for the legs of the plate C and pins of the lamp B, as hereinafter described.

The frame A is preferably made of metal—such as brass, for instance—of any desired

thickness. If frame A be thick enough, the standard *b'* will have the requisite strength; but if the frame is made of thin metal the standard *b'* may be strengthened in any desirable manner, as, for instance, the edge may be turned back on itself, thus forming a bead.

The lamp B has as many radially-projecting pins *d* as the frame A has step-shaped inclines *a*, and these pins are so adjusted that they are adapted to rest on the shoulders or steps *b* of the inclines, as is clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2. When these pins rest on the lower ends of these inclines, as in Fig. 2, the lamp B will be in its lowest position; but when they rest in one of the higher steps *b*, as in Fig. 1, the lamp will be correspondingly raised.

The plate C has as many downwardly-projecting legs *e* as the frame A has step-shaped inclines, and these legs are so adjusted that each may be supported on one of said inclines. When these legs rest on the highest portion of the inclines, as in Fig. 1, the plate C will be at the highest elevation; but when they rest on one of the lower steps *b*, as in Fig. 2, the plate C will be correspondingly lowered. The lower ends of the legs *e* are by preference forked, as in Fig. 5, for the purpose of preventing horizontal displacement of the plate C.

It will be perceived from the foregoing statement that the lamp can be conveniently raised or lowered, and that the plate C can likewise be conveniently lowered or raised on the frame A, and this can be done while the lamp-stove is in actual use; hence the person using it can, by taking hold of the end of one of the pins *d* and pushing it upward along its incline *a*, raise the lamp so as to bring the flame nearer to the vessel or article that is supported on the heating-plate C. This is more convenient for the purpose of bringing the flame nearer to the article to be heated than to lower the plate C when the same is already loaded with the thing which it supports, yet in many instances it will be found convenient to adjust the distance between the lamp and the plate C by lowering the latter.

The reason why it is desirable to regulate the distance between the lamp and the article to be heated need not here be stated. Instead of making the lamp vertically adjustable, and

also the plate C vertically adjustable, either one may be fixed and the other only vertically adjustable.

I claim—

- 5 1. The supporting-frame A, having step-shaped inclines *a*, combined with the lamp B, having pins *d*, and with the top plate, C, having legs *e*, the said pins and the said legs being adapted to be supported on said step-shaped
10 inclines, substantially as herein shown and described.
2. The top plate, C, of a lamp-stove having the legs *e*, that are forked at their lower ends,

combined with the supporting-frame A, having step-shaped inclines *a*, substantially as 15 herein shown and described.

3. The annular supporting-frame A, having series of step-shaped inclines *a* and a corresponding series of upright edges or standards, *b'*, the inclines *a* adapting the frame A to hold 20 at the same time two or more vertically-adjustable articles, as set forth.

CHARLES A. TATUM.

Witnesses:

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